

Mount Cameroons; many examples.

Belongs to the same section as *L. Leprieuri*, in which the posterior episterna are longer than broad, the ventral segments not crenulated on their fore margins, and the neck not constricted above. The thorax has the same broad outline—much broader and more dilated anteriorly than in *C. grossus* and its allies, but it is narrower, especially behind, than in *L. Leprieuri*. The scanty punctuation of the elytral interstices—the punctures not being more than 3 or 4 in a transverse row—and the great length of the red basal spot on the 7th and 8th interstices, further amply distinguish the species.

(To be continued).

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE COLEOPTEROUS GENUS
MACRONOTA (CETONIADES) FROM CEYLON.

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During his recent fruitful visit to Ceylon, Mr. Geo. Lewis met with a *Macronota* apparently previously unknown, and as it is a species of much interest, I have, at his request, described it and named it in honour of the amiable and esteemed wife of A. Haly, Esq., of the Colombo Museum. Mr. Lewis met with this insect on a high ridge on the mountains between Bogawantalava and Balangoda, where, in March, 1882, it was clinging to the stems of young Cinchona trees. Four or five examples comprise the whole of his captures.

MACRONOTA HALYI.

Nigro-rubro-ochraceoque variegata; capite thoraceque ochraceo-squamosis, nigro-vittatis, hoc utrinque et ante scutellum macula nigra notato; elytris rubris, ochraceo-signatis, hic inde nigro variegatis; pygidio medio macula magna, utrinque macula parva, ochraceis; corpore subtus nigro ochraceoque variegato, pectore femoribusque fulvo-pubescentibus; pedibus rufis.

Long. corp. 18, lat. 8½ mm.

Clypeus with reflexed margin, not emarginate, rufescent; a medial stripe along the head black, and on each side near the eye a smaller black mark, these marks, separated by broad ochraceous vittæ, converging, but not meeting on the vertex: punctuation confined to the anterior part. The thorax is slightly more than half as broad as the elytra, becomes considerably broader from the front margin till two-fifths of the length is attained, in the remaining three-fifths it becomes slightly narrower, but is broader at the base than at the front margin, the base forms in the middle only a short broad lobe over the scutellum; the greater part of the surface is ochraceous, but the fine lateral margin is black, and there is a black dot near each

side just in front of the widest part, there are also two black vittæ along the middle, of somewhat irregular outline and narrower in front, and there is also a black mark of quadrate form in front of the scutellum, which causes the central yellow vitta to be bifurcate at the base; the ochraceous portions have quite the appearance of a coarse squamosity, but this appearance is really only due to excessively fine interruptions caused by a scratching of the surface, a few very short pallid setæ are distributed over the surface, and are most easily perceived on the crenate lateral margin. The scutellum is black, ochraceous at the base, and its sides at the apex are marked with ochraceous in a V-like form; the elytra are in larger part of a dull brick-red colour, feebly depressed along the suture, longitudinally sub-costate along the middle, the costa being broken in front of the middle, and its anterior portion placed nearer the middle than that behind it; along the suture the colour is black, and on the middle this black colour is expanded to form a quadrate mark, which is divided by a furcate ochraceous mark; from the posterior part of this there is an extension of the ochraceous colour backwards, the black colour there being thus limited to the raised sutural margin, there is a transverse sub-reniform mark on each side quite close to the apex; external to the costa there is a black vitta, interrupted by two large ochraceous marks, and some few irregular smaller marks; the surface is marked with some undulate transverse aciculations: the pygidium may be either red or black, and the aciculations are more distinct on it than elsewhere. The under-surface is black, marked with transverse patches of a very pallid ochraceous colour. There is only an extremely slight prominence of the mesosternal process. The male has the second, third, and fourth rings of the hind body concave along the middle, and the front tibia acutely bidentate. The female is unknown to me.

This is a species of considerable interest; in the first place because the strongly margined unnotched clypeus is a very exceptional character in the genus, and next because of its peculiar resemblance to the female of *M. quadrivittata*. In this latter species the male is very unlike its female, whereas the male of *M. Halyi* almost exactly resembles superficially the female of *M. quadrivittata*; I am not acquainted with the female of *M. Halyi*, but have little doubt it will be found closely to resemble the male. We have thus a very curious mimetic analogy between the two species, which may be thus briefly stated: *M. Halyi* and *M. quadrivittata* occur in company, and structurally are very distinct species, but the female of the latter simulates the appearance of the former species, though the male of *M. quadrivittata* looks very different. I may add that I think it will not be very long before the two insects will be treated as belonging to distinct genera.